

## CURRENT NEWS.

**WASHINGTON.**  
Mr. Alexander R. Shepherd, of Washington, has become financially embarrassed, and has placed an exhibit of his affairs before his creditors. The statement shows that his assets exceed his liabilities by upward of \$600,000.

The President on the 13th signed the pardon of William O. Avery, confined in the Missouri State Penitentiary for complicity in the whisky frauds. It was intimated that a pardon for McKee would likewise be issued in a few days.

The Postmaster-General, on the 14th, received and accepted the resignation of John W. Watts, Postmaster at Lafayette, Oregon, and of H. F. Solace, Postmaster at Bridgeport, Vermont, both of whom were chosen as Presidential Electors at the late election.

The trial of the claim of Admiral Porter and the North Atlantic Squadron for prize money, growing out of the capture of the Richmond, was begun at Washington, before Judge Humphries, on the 14th.

## EAST.

The Centennial Exhibition was formally closed on the 10th. The day was rainy and the exercises were held in the Judges' Hall, which was densely packed. After appropriate addresses by the principal officers of the Exposition and the performance of several choice musical selections, the audience all joined in singing "America," after which President Grant declared the International Exposition of 1876 closed. The Doxology was then sung, and the audience dispersed.

A stock company has been organized in Philadelphia to secure the Main Exhibition Building of the Centennial permanently.

A serious riot occurred at Scranton, Pa., on the 14th, between the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company's mechanics, on a strike, and some of their number who recently returned to work. The fight occurred in the vicinity of the shops as the men were quitting work. Bars of iron, stones and other missiles were used, and several were seriously injured.

Francis D. Moulton has discontinued his suit against H. W. Beecher in consequence of a change of venue by Judge Westbrook. The action, as will be remembered, was for malicious prosecution growing out of the arrest and indictment of Moulton by Beecher pending the trial of the Tilton-Beecher suit. Plaintiff claimed \$50,000 damages. The discontinuance of the suit is supposed to be accounted for by the many costs of pushing a trial.

The Centennial Exhibition was open from May 10 to November 10, 1876. During that time the paid admissions were 8,004,325; the free admissions were 1,785,067. Total admissions, 9,789,392. The total receipts were \$3,813,749.75. The average daily total admissions were 61,568. The average daily receipts were \$23,935.85.

The Vermont House, by a vote of 111 to 46, has defeated a bill to allow women the same privileges as men.

## WEST AND SOUTH.

A passenger train on the Hannibal and St. Joe Railroad was derailed near Brookfield, Mo., on the morning of the 9th, four cars being badly smashed and the most of their inmates wounded and bruised, none, however, seriously, it is said. The accident was caused by a misplaced switch.

There were only six interments from yellow-fever deaths at Savannah on the 11th, and, as there had been a heavy frost, it was believed the dread disease would soon be entirely abated.

There is said to be an immense stampede from Deadwood for Wolf Mountains, where marvelous discoveries have been made surpassing any in the Deadwood region.

The body of a man named Charles Foster was found on the 10th, three miles north of Golden City, Dakota, shot through the head.

A correspondent from Austin, Miss., says that on Thursday morning, the 9th, J. M. Harvey, of Louisville, got off the boat at that landing, and was accosted by a stranger, who told him he was sent down to meet him. He expressed his pleasure, and he and Mr. Dunlap, of Tennessee, who was also a passenger, started up to Austin. When they had gone about two hundred yards the stranger stepped to one side of the road and three men came out from behind the trees, and, approaching them, asked the man, "Is your name Harvey?" He said, "Yes." The man said, "I will kill you," and fired at him, killing him instantly. Dunlap was told to make tracks, which he did.

Mr. T. C. Thurston, editor of the Platte City (Nebr.) Advocate, was on the 11th assaulted and knocked down by Mr. R. T. Darnall, formerly County Treasurer. Thurston drew a revolver and fired at his assailant, missing him. Darnall then fired at Thurston, the bullet striking him just below the right eye, ranging downward and lodging in the back of the neck. Notwithstanding his wound Thurston fired two more shots, but again missed both times. Thurston's injuries were supposed to be fatal. Darnall was arrested and lodged in jail.

In the United States District Court at St. Louis, on the 13th, the cases of John McFall, C. C. and I. Railroad, was shot by a tramp of Shelby, Ohio, on the 12th. Three tramps got aboard the train and refused to pay their fare. Mr. Crall took one of their hats, and at Shelby got off the train to get something to eat. The tramps followed him, and all three of them drew revolvers and fired at him, one of the shots taking effect in his breast, inflicting a serious if not a fatal wound. The tramps were arrested.

A man named Wm. Johns, traveling with his wife from Chattanooga to Jefferson, Texas, threw himself from the car window, near Arkadelphia, on the Iron Mountain Railroad, on the 12th. He was but slightly injured by his dangerous leap, but, as the train was returning to pick him up, he threw himself under the wheels and was

instantly killed. No cause is known for the rash act.

The Marine Bank, of St. Paul, Minn., has gone into liquidation, owing to mismanagement, it is said, on the part of its officers. Assets are said to be in excess of liabilities.

A murderous shooting affair occurred about three miles east of Lansing, Mich., on the night of the 13th, in which C. W. Ayres was killed, J. F. Morley, his father-in-law, was fatally wounded, and two or three others were seriously wounded. Domestic trouble was the cause.

The Alabama Legislature met on the 14th. Two notorious burglars and horse-thieves, named George Jamison and George Boyd, who escaped from the Sedalia (Mo.) jail several weeks ago and were subsequently arrested in Wichita, Kansas, with stolen horses in their possession, were taken from the jail at the latter place on the night of the 12th, and hung. Both made confessions before they were executed.

At Brighton Station, on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, on the night of the 13th, E. O. Chase, a merchant of Richmond, Ind., while attempting to board a train before it came to a full stop, was thrown under the cars and so badly hurt that he died during the night. His brother-in-law, Rev. P. Benton, while endeavoring to render him assistance, received injuries which may result in his death.

The Medical Society of Savannah has declared the epidemic at an end in that city, and notify absentees that it is safe to return.

A warehouse containing 2,500 bales of cotton and much other valuable freight was burned in the Georgia Central Railroad's cotton yards at Savannah on the night of the 13th.

The tenth annual session of the National Grange of Patrons of Husbandry commenced at Chicago on the 15th, with John T. Jones, of Arkansas, in the chair. Delegates were present from nearly every State and Territory in the Union, many ladies being among them.

The trial of the three Younger brothers began at Fairbault, Minn., on the 14th, on the four indictments presented to the Grand Jury, the first one for the murder of Heywood, the second for the murder of Gustavener, the Swede, supposed to have been killed by Cole Younger; the third for the assault on Bunker, and the fourth for robbery. All have been indicted jointly. The prisoners have retained for counsel three good lawyers, one from Madelia, and two from Fairbault. The prevalent belief is the robbers will escape with life or even lighter sentences.

The engineers on the Georgia Railroad, belonging to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, struck for higher wages on the 15th.

It is said that a photograph of one of the Northfield bank robbers, reputed to be Clell Miller, has been identified as being that of John Jarrett, a brother-in-law of the Youngers.

The business portion of Magnolia, N. C., was destroyed by fire on the night of the 10th; nineteen buildings, including the railroad depot, telegraph and express offices, with contents, being burned. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

The tug J. W. Bennett went ashore near St. Helena Island, Straits of Mackinac, on the night of the 13th, and five of her crew were smothered and scalded to death in a room over the boiler by steam escaping from the safety-valve.

## FOREIGN.

European advices on the 10th were as follows: Prince Milan protests against garrisoning Belgrade by a Russian brigade. Austria has not yet accepted the proposals for a conference of the Powers. It is stated that the Porte has raised several objections to the proposed conference. The czar made a speech on Friday, in which he said Russia would insist upon her demands.

Edwin Adams, the well known and popular tragedian, died recently in Melbourne, Australia, where he went several months ago to fill a dramatic engagement. He was a native of Bedford, Mass., born in 1834, and during the last 10 years of his life was known as a "star" throughout the United States.

A St. Petersburg dispatch of the 14th says: The czar has ordered the mobilization of a part of the Russian army. A circular of Prince Gortschakoff, Russian Premier, to Russian representatives abroad, explaining this measure, says: "The czar does not wish war, and will, if possible, avoid it. He is, however, determined that the principles of justice which have been recognized as necessary by the whole of Europe shall be carried out in Turkey under an efficacious guarantee."

A London dispatch of the 15th says that the London underwriters were asking five shillings per hundred pounds for risk of capture on steamers loading in Russian ports.

## A Fruit-Dealer's Troubles.

A staid-looking gentleman, apparently a stranger, stopped at an apple-stand on Whitehall Street yesterday. "What is the price of the oranges?" he asked, pointing to a collection of large pears.

"Dees ees not de horange," said the polite vendor. "Dees ees de California pair. One for twenty-five cent."

"You don't mean to tell me," said the stranger, putting his hand upon an apple, "that this is a pear?"

"Pardon! no. I say dees ees de pair. Dees ees de apple. Tree for de ten cent."

"Well, I must say," continued the stranger, picking up a handful of chestnuts and examining them critically, "that these are the queerest apples I ever saw."

"Oh, my God! no! Dem ees the chesnut what grow in your own country. You roas' theem in de fire."

"Roast them in the fire! Well, upon my word," fingering a bunch of bananas curiously, "I don't see how such chestnuts as these can be improved by roasting. They seem to be soft enough now. However, I am much obliged. I'll see you later. Good day," and the stranger passed up the street.

"Gentlemen," said the fruit-dealer, turning in an appealing manner to the crowd that had gathered, "dat man is one escape fool from de penitentiary."

—Atlanta Constitution.

## THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

## The Result.

The following table shows the result of the election by States, the probable majority in each, and the number of electoral votes:

States.	Majority.	Votes.
Alabama.....	30,000	9
Arkansas.....	3,000	7
Connecticut.....	2,388	6
Delaware.....	3,000	3
Georgia.....	75,000	11
Illinois.....	5,400	12
Indiana.....	75,000	13
Iowa.....	17,000	8
Kansas.....	30,000	8
Massachusetts.....	65,000	15
Michigan.....	11,811	9
Minnesota.....	30,000	10
Missouri.....	10,000	9
Montana.....	40,000	3
Nebraska.....	70,000	7
Nevada.....	42,000	3
New Hampshire.....	10,000	3
New Jersey.....	542,250	184
New York.....	1,000	6
North Carolina.....	15,000	11
Ohio.....	50,000	11
Oregon.....	40,000	5
Rhode Island.....	14,192	7
South Carolina.....	41,900	7
Tennessee.....	18,000	9
Vermont.....	18,000	3
Virginia.....	1,000	5
West Virginia.....	3,090	5
Wisconsin.....	7,322	9
Wyoming.....	15,000	3
Total.....	284,914	186

## FOR HAYES.

States.	Majority.	Votes.
California.....	5,000	6
Colorado.....	1,200	3
Florida.....	1,400	5
Idaho.....	50,000	3
Kansas.....	40,000	5
Maine.....	14,192	7
Massachusetts.....	41,900	13
Michigan.....	18,000	9
Minnesota.....	18,000	10
Nebraska.....	18,000	3
Nevada.....	1,000	3
New Hampshire.....	3,090	5
Ohio.....	7,322	9
Oregon.....	15,000	3
Rhode Island.....	6,000	4
South Carolina.....	27,000	7
Tennessee.....	3,000	10
Total.....	284,914	186

## DOUBTFUL.

States.	Votes.
Florida.....	5
Louisiana.....	8
South Carolina.....	7
Total.....	19

## Necessary to a choice..... 185

## Troops Ordered to Florida.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10.—The following are copies of telegrams sent at about noon to-day by President Grant:

Gen. W. T. Sherman, Washington, D. C.: I instruct you, Augur in Louisiana and Gen. Ruger in Florida to be vigilant with the force at their command, to preserve peace and good order and to see that the proper legal boards of canvassers are unobscured in the performance of their duties. Should there be any grounds of suspicion of a fraudulent count on either side, it should be reported and denounced at once. No man worthy of the office of President should be willing to hold it if counted in place there by fraud. Either party can afford to be disappointed in the result. The country can not afford to have the result tainted by suspicion of illegal or false returns.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.

Gen. Sherman, Washington: Send all the troops to Gen. Augur he may deem necessary to insure entire quiet and a peaceable count of the ballots actually cast. They may be taken from South Carolina, unless there is reason to suspect an outbreak there. The presence of citizens from other States, I understand, is requested in Louisiana, to see that the Board of Canvassers make a full count of the votes actually cast. It is to be hoped that the representative and fair men of both parties will go.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.

## The Feeling in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Four companies of troops have been ordered from South Carolina to Tallahassee. They left this morning. Gen. Ruger will accompany them to Florida. The excitement here is more intense than ever, and crowds are congregated at many points throughout the city discussing the situation.

## The Feeling in New York.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—The political excitement still overshadows the interest in business, and for the moment the speculative markets of Wall Street are more swayed by the dispatches in relation to the vote of the disputed States than by any other influence. In the stock market there was a rush in the first hour to sell all classes of shares without much regard other than political considerations. The market then became quieter, and a good part of the decline has since been recovered.

## The Feeling in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10.—The city is in a feverish state of excitement regarding the political situation, and business is to a great extent interfered with. Notwithstanding the crowds at the Centennial, the streets are thronged with people, anxiously scanning the bulletin-boards, and inquiring for the latest news. Political excitement prevails among the crowds at the Centennial, and dispatches giving the latest indications are announced from time to time. President Grant at noon to-day sent a dispatch from the Centennial grounds to Gen. Sherman, directing that troops be sent into Florida and Louisiana to Gen. Ruger and Augur, with instructions to insure a fair count of the election returns in those States, and to prevent, at all hazards, interference from either party. A perfectly fair count must be made. He also urges that the fair and influential men of both parties go to those States, and use their influence for fair play.

## Prominent Men Requested to go to New Orleans.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—The following dispatch has been sent to Govs. Ingersoll and Hubbard, of Connecticut, Robinson, of New York, Bedle, of New Jersey, Curtin, of Pennsylvania, Palmer, of Illinois, McCree, of Kentucky, Carroll of Maryland, and others, also to Senators Thurman, Bayard, Randolph, McDonald, and Kernan, and many other public men in Northern States, Republicans and Democrats:

The citizens of New Orleans urgently request that a delegation of prominent gentlemen come there at once to counsel peace and a fair and honest return. You are earnestly requested to be one of ten or fifteen gentlemen, all widely known, to meet at the Louisville Hotel, Saturday evening, proceeding directly South, or, if more convenient, meeting at the St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans, on Monday morning. Your prompt acceptance by telegraph is requested. This emergency appeals to your patriotism.

(Signed) ABRAHAM S. HEWITT.

Chairman National Dem. Committee.

## THE PRESIDENT'S REQUEST.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 10.—In accordance with the request of Gov. Kellogg, of Louisiana, that prominent men should go from the North to inspect the counting of votes in that State, the President has invited the following gentlemen to proceed to New Orleans for such purpose: Hon. Wm. M. Everts, Judge E. W. Stoughton, Gen. John A. Dix and Gen. James H. Van Allen, of New York; Senator Sherman and Hon. Stanley Matthews, of Ohio; Hon. Courtlandt Parker, of New Jersey; Senator Edmunds, of Vermont; Gen. Ben. Harrison, of Indiana; Senator Logan, of Illinois; Hon. Wm. D. Kelley and Hon. John S. Schenck, of Pennsylvania, and Hon. John A. Kasson, of Iowa. Nearly all of

them have been heard from and have accepted.

## WHO WILL GO.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 10.—The following have signified by telegraph their intention of starting at once to New Orleans in response to the call of the Democratic National Committee: Hon. Lyman Trumbull, Illinois; ex-Gov. Hon. A. G. Curtin, Pennsylvania; ex-Senator Hamilton, Maryland; Hon. T. R. Doolittle, Wisconsin; ex-Senator and ex-Lieut.-Gov. Colbaugh, Illinois; Judge J. B. Stallo, Ohio; Hon. Oswald Ottendorfer, New York; Hon. Henry Waterson, Kentucky; Hon. T. F. Randolph, New Jersey; Hon. G. B. Smith, Wisconsin; ex-Gov. C. Carroll, Maryland; ex-Sen. Bigler, Pennsylvania; Hon. G. V. Fox, ex-Assistant Secretary of the Navy; Samuel J. Randall, Pennsylvania; Prof. Sumner, Yale College; Hon. H. D. McHenry, Kentucky.

## The Three Disputed States.

A special from New York to the St. Louis Republican, 13th, says that the National Democratic Committee claim a Democratic majority in all of the three doubtful States as follows: Florida, 1,400; Louisiana, 7,000; South Carolina, 1,600.

Per contra, Senator Conover telegraphed that Florida had certainly gone for Hayes, with State ticket in doubt, and the Republican claim in the other two States was still firmly maintained.

The South Carolina Board of State Canvassers met and organized on the 13th. The question as to the authority of the Board to decide contested cases was argued at length, the Democrats claiming that the functions of the Board were entirely ministerial, and that they had no Constitutional authority to reject any returns properly authenticated by the Board of County Canvassers.

ON the 14th, a motion was made by the Democratic counsel before a full bench of the South Carolina Supreme Court, praying that a writ of prohibition and mandamus be granted, restraining the Board of Canvassers from exercising judicial functions on the election of Electors, members of the Legislature, members of Congress and Solicitors, and confining them to ministerial functions only. The Court issued such a rule, requiring the Board of Canvassers to answer Thursday why the writs should not be issued.

The county canvass in Florida was made on the 14th, but as many of the polling-places are hundreds of miles from all railway communication, it was not expected that all the returns would reach the Board of Commissioners for a week at least.

The Democrats have filed a protest against the late election in Charleston County, S. C., on the ground of intimidation and illegality.

On the 14th, a communication was addressed by the Northern Democrats to the Northern Republicans, then in New Orleans, requesting a personal conference in reference to the political situation in Louisiana.

The Northern Republicans in New Orleans, on the 16th, replied to the Northern Democrats, declining to hold a conference as requested, on the ground that they were there merely as spectators and had no authority to interfere or intermeddle in the conduct of the State canvass.

General Sheridan and staff arrived at New Orleans on the 15th. There was no change in the situation, and every thing remained quiet.

The Louisiana Returning Board met and organized on the 16th and then adjourned till noon of the 18th. It was reported that the sessions of the Board would be strictly private.

The New Orleans correspondent of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat says the following characteristic dispatch had been received by Gov. Kellogg:

CHICAGO, Nov. 15.—Gov. W. P. Kellogg: In the Presidential game the Democratic party has not been a hand under the sod. Min the full hand or flush. Looking over the tops of these rotten cards across the table, with one hand on a revolver, the old political boss, thief and builder shouts to the Republican host: You touch Louisiana! Don't you steal a card on me. Don't you touch it. The people demand reform.

R. G. INGERSOLL.

## Miscellaneous Items.

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago Inter-Ocean telegraphed on the 14th: There is considerable agitation here from the fact that there seems to be a number of unfortunate errors in the composition of the Electoral College, particularly on the Republican side. It seems that at least two Republican Electors, one in Wisconsin and one in Vermont, are Postmasters, who are disfranchised by the Constitution, which prohibits any person holding an office of profit, honor, or trust under the Government from being Electors. There are also at least two of the Electors on the Republican ticket members of the Centennial Commission. Considerable correspondence has taken place on this matter, and advice is being asked of the National Committee. Private dispatches from South Carolina state that one of the Hayes Electors in Richland County may be defeated by the loss of about 400 votes, his name having been misspelled on that number of ballots. This question is exciting a great deal of interest, and may prove a perplexing one before the result is finally reached.

The New Jersey Legislature is Democratic by one majority on joint ballot.

A dispatch from Salem, Oregon, says that the Democrats intend to apply to the Supreme Court for a writ enjoining the issuance of the certificate to Watts, the Postmaster, one of the Republican Electors, and giving it to the highest Elector on the Democratic ticket.

The funeral rites of the Rajah Candassamy, who died at Hyderabad, Bombay, not long ago, are described as being appalling and disgusting. The body was placed in a sitting posture, propped up with pillows and carried through the streets. The eyes were open and staring, the teeth gleaming and the breast uncovered. Twenty or thirty horses led the way, followed by a rabble of men and low caste women, who performed to the music of the tom-toms. Then came an elephant bearing the relatives, surrounded by a crowd of people with overturned umbrellas in which to catch pieces of silver that were thrown among them. Lastly came the corpse, borne on an open palanquin, as described. This is the usual manner of conducting the funerals of people of rank among the Hindoos, the mourners being the only ones permitted to "ride the elephant" on that impressive occasion.

## THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

## The Result.

[From the New York Sun.]

Though the returns of the elections of Tuesday are yet far from complete, they very clearly indicate that Samuel J. Tilden and Thomas A. Hendricks have been chosen President and Vice-President of the United States for four years from the fourth day of March next. The blow dealt at the corrupt party in power by an indignant people is as stunning to the Republicans as it is gratifying to every honest and patriotic man in the Union.

The overwhelming triumph in this State is partly owing to the fact that Gov. Tilden himself supervised the political canvass. His sagacious brain sketched its outlines, and his keen eye scanned its particulars. Gov. Tilden may properly feel proud of the majority cast for him by those who have known him so long and well.

As already remarked, this city has been Gov. Tilden's home for forty years. During this long period few men in the metropolis were better known than he. He has always taken an active part in its business affairs, and has shown a keen interest in its politics. For much of this time the city has been torn by factions, in which, on the one side or the other, Mr. Tilden has borne a prominent share. It was in this city that the hottest and most envenomed shafts were hurled against him throughout the contest. Yet in the face of all this the people here have conferred upon him the tribute of the largest majority they ever cast for a candidate for a national office.

The adjoining State of Connecticut, and, we believe, New Jersey also, follow the lead of New York with handsome majorities for Tilden and Reform.

Indiana, the home of Hendricks, shows her appreciation of her eminent citizen by largely increasing the majority she gave in October. Other Western States fall into line with Indiana.

The South, indeed, seems to be "solid." If we are to credit the returns now at hand, even South Carolina and Louisiana have thrown off the yoke of the carpet-bagger regime. The ballot has proved too strong for the bayonet!

This great victory has many points of significance. In an especial manner it is the triumph of reform in its every aspect. Though the Republicans raised the false issue of the "bloody shirt," Gov. Tilden and his coadjutors kept the eyes steadily on the real issue of this memorable contest—reform in the civil service, reduction of governmental expenditures, and the relief of capital and labor from the severe pressure under which they have been so long bowed down.

It is impossible to over-estimate the beneficial results which are to flow from this triumph. We shall have peace in the South, and harmony between the North and the South. We shall hear no more of the intervention of the bayonet in the election of our rulers. The will will cease to grind out its product of lies on the eve of every important political campaign. The freedmen will pursue the noiseless tenor of their way, cast their ballots as they please, and learn at length that the chief end of a colored man is not to be the servant of unprincipled politicians, who have heretofore used him to foist white rogues into places of power where they could plunder and oppress the people. Business will revive; labor will find employment; capital will not shrink from investment; greenbacks will gradually appreciate to the value of coin; our bonds will pass current in foreign markets; and the merchants, bankers, and manufacturers of this and other cities, who, on the eve of the election, attempted to frighten the people from voting as they pleased, will, after calm reflection, become somewhat ashamed of their conduct.

One of the grandest results of this victory is the final overthrow of Grantism. It is the end of Grant himself; it puts the finishing touch to the career of a man who, from investment; greenbacks will gradually appreciate to the value of coin; our bonds will pass current in foreign markets; and the merchants, bankers, and manufacturers of this and other cities, who, on the eve of the election, attempted to frighten the people from voting as they pleased, will, after calm reflection, become somewhat ashamed of their conduct.

## The New Era Begins.

[From the New York World.]

"Peace on earth to men of good will!" Is the glorious message of this glorious day, the day when the capital will not shrink from investment; greenbacks will gradually appreciate to the value of coin; our bonds will pass current in foreign markets; and the merchants, bankers, and manufacturers of this and other cities, who, on the eve of the election, attempted to frighten the people from voting as they pleased, will, after calm reflection, become somewhat ashamed of their conduct.

Let us be devoutly thankful for the beneficent results which will flow from the election of Tilden and Hendricks. It is the work of the friends of Reform, and to them the credit belongs.

This is not the moment in which to recapitulate the dangers and the difficulties through which this great deliverance has been secured, and which will flow from the election of Tilden and Hendricks. It is the work of the friends of Reform, and to them the credit belongs.

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## The Disputed States.

[From the New York Sun.]

The States that are now in dispute between the two political parties are three, namely, Florida, Louisiana and South Carolina; all of them, it will be noticed, Southern States, and all of them since the war in the possession of the Republican party.

There can be no moral doubt, now these three States have been voted, they must all have gone Democratic by ample majorities of the people, because there is no reason why they should not have shared in that general reaction which has successively wrested from Republican control all the other Southern States. In this general reaction Louisiana, the worst plundered and outraged, perhaps, of all, fully joined four years ago by choosing a Democratic State Government by a large popular majority. This Government was, however, overthrown by fraud and force. The first agent of the conspirators, who had previously been in power, was the so-called Returning Board, a body consisting of five members, who assumed not merely to canvass the votes of the State but to alter them and reverse them at the pleasure. In 1872 this Board pretended to canvass the returns and to declare the result, although there were actually no returns before them; but the people of the State refused to submit to their decision, as the United States Senate had repeatedly done in refusing to admit the claimant of a seat in the Senate whose claim grew out of a declaration of the same Board. President Grant, however, sent down soldiers to Louisiana, who enforced the declaration of the Board by turning out the lawfully elected State officers and installing those whom the Board had selected. This Board is now to pass upon the returns of the present election; and, although, as we have said, there is no doubt in the minds of intelligent men of the Democratic party that the vast majority of the ballots cast in the State is in favor of Tilden, it is believed by the Republicans that the declaration of the Board will be in favor of Hayes, and it is upon this expectation that the Republicans set up their desperate assertion that Hayes is elected.

Next in importance is the State of South Carolina; and here, too, there is no reason to believe that the State has not followed the example of all the others by giving a majority in favor of the Democratic candidate. The canvass on the Democratic side has been conducted by Wade Hampton, an original Union man, well known to all the people of the State, colored as well as white, and in whose personal character all have the highest confidence. The Republican candidate, Chamberlain, is a carpet-bagger from Massachusetts, and the people, reduced to extreme poverty, as they are, naturally revolt against continuing him in power. It is true that Gen. Grant, violating the law, has sent troops there to overawe the